

"TAKE CARE OF THE PENNIES."

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THE JOURNAL AND ALL THE NEWS?

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THE JOURNAL

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"The Dollars Take Care of Themselves."

MORE COLUMNS OF REAL INTEREST THAN IN ANY HIGH PRICED PAPER.

THE JOURNAL

HAS ALL THE NEWS. ONLY ONE CENT.

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ALFRED AUSTIN, POET LAUREATE.

Queen Victoria's New Year's Gift to an Eminent Litterateur.

The Office Has Been Vacant Since Lord Tennyson's Death, October 6, 1892.

The Honored Rhymers Is a Critic and Journalist of International Repute.

AN EVENTFUL LITERARY CAREER.

Escaping from the Legal Profession, to Which His Parents Had Assigned Him, He Began to Climb Parnassus at an Early Age.

London, Dec. 31.—In accordance with the usual custom of conferring honors on the occasion of the New Year, the Queen has today appointed Alfred Austin Poet Laureate, an office which has been vacant since the death of Lord Tennyson, on October 6, 1892.

Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, is a poet, critic and journalist. He was born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1833. His father was a merchant and magistrate of the borough of Leeds, and his mother was the sister of Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer, and M. P. for the borough of Houlton, of which he was Lord of the Manor.

Both his parents being Roman Catholics, he was sent to Stonyhurst College, and afterwards to St. Mary's College, Oscott. From Oscott he took his degree at the University of London in 1853, and in 1857 he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. But the publication, although anonymously, of a poem entitled "Randolph," when he was 28, showed the bent of his disposition, and it may be stated, on the authority of Mr. Austin himself, that he eventually embraced the study of the law only in deference to the wishes of his parents, and from his earliest years was imbued with the desire and determination to devote his life mainly to literature.

The expression of this resolve is found in a novel written and published while he was yet a minor. On the death of his father, in 1851, he inherited the Northern Circuit and went to Italy. His first acknowledged volume of verse, "The Seasons: A Satire," appeared in 1851. A third and revised edition of "The Seasons" appeared in 1859.

His other poetical productions are "The Human Tragedy," 1862, republished in an amended form in 1870, and again finally revised in 1889; "The Golden Age: A Satire," 1871; "Interludes," 1872; "Rome or Death," 1873; "Madonna's Child," 1873; "The Tower of Babel," a drama, 1874; "Leszek, the Bastard: A Tale of Polish Grief," 1877; "Savonarola," a tragedy, 1881; "Soliloquies in Song," "At the Gate of the Convent," "Love's Widowhood and Other Poems," "Prince Lucifer" and "English Lyrics," all published between 1881 and 1890.

He has published three novels—"Five Years of It," 1858; "An Artist's Proof," 1864, and "Won by a Head," 1868; also, "The Poetry of the Period," reprinted from Temple Bar, 1870, and "A Vindication of Lord Byron," 1869, occasioned by Mrs. Stowe's article, "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life."

He has written much for the London Standard (newspaper) and for the Quarterly Review. During the sittings of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican he represented the Standard at Rome, and he was a special correspondent of that journal at the headquarters of the King of Prussia in the Franco-German war.

His political writings include "Russia Before Europe," 1876; "Tory Horrors," 1876, a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian



The eminent litterateur was appointed poet laureate of England by Queen Victoria.

Horrors," and "England's Policy and Peril," a letter to the Earl of Beaconsfield, 1877.

In 1883, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Courthope, he founded the National Review, and continued to edit that periodical till the summer of 1893. In 1892 Messrs. Macmillan issued a collected edition of his poems in six volumes, since which time they have published "Fortunatus the Pessimist" and "England's Darling, and Other Poems," and a prose work entitled "The Garden That I Love."

The Queen has also elevated to the peerage Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Henry Gibbs, formerly a member of the House of Commons and of late a director of the Bank of England, and has knighted the Hon. P. B. Cruise, Senior Justice, Judge of British Columbia.

Mr. Henry H. Gibbs has been a large donor to the cause of the Conservative party.

BOY WRECKERS GUILTY.

Two Sent to the Connecticut School Until of Age and the Third One Is Released.

Bridgeport, Dec. 31.—The three boys arrested yesterday for placing obstructions on the tracks of the Berkshire division of the Consolidated road, near the North Bridgeport Station, were arraigned before Judge Carroll, in the City Court, this morning. After a thorough examination Judge Carroll said he was satisfied that they should be punished, and sentenced Peter Graham and Fred Hoshbach to the Connecticut School for Boys until they reach their majority. In the case of Willie Nagle, the youngest of the trio, he suspended sentence. Judge Carroll, in rendering his decision, said he was convinced that the boys were well aware of what they were doing, although they might not at the time have realized the enormity of the offence. The actions of the boys on the witness stand did not help their case. Graham, who had been locked up as the leader, on the witness stand denied that he had anything to do with putting the iron on the track, and Hoshbach tried to throw the blame on Graham. The mothers of the boys were in court, and supported the boys in their stories. When Judge Carroll pronounced sentence, Mrs. Hoshbach and Mrs. Nagle created a scene by taking the boys in their arms and refusing to allow the officers to remove them. The women were almost frantic with grief.

Nagle told his story of the affair he was also careful to lay all the blame on Graham. He said Graham got the piece of iron and wedged it between the rails. He admitted that he knew that train might have been wrecked and many lives lost. The youngest, told a story that seemed to be the most truthful. It contradicted both Graham and Hoshbach and was accepted by Judge Carroll as the true version. Nagle's story up to a certain point was not different from that of the two other boys, but when it came to placing the obstructions on the track he varied. He told how Graham got the piece of steel from somewhere and put it on the track, as Graham said, "to see the car jump." After the first train had passed it was found that the iron did not make the cars jump enough to suit them, so it was fixed for the next train by placing stones under it. Nagle said Graham started it, but that Hoshbach fell in with the scheme and placed the large stones under the iron, in which manner they were found by Foreman Kilcourse. Nagle said that the boys knew that the iron on the track was liable to wreck the train, and spoke about it at the time.

SERVED THE WRONG WOMAN.

Mrs. Baker Put Her Foot Between a Door and the Jamb and Shoved in the Paper.

Senator Clarence Lexow moved before Justice McCarthy, in Civil Court, Chambers, yesterday to have Mrs. Leah Frank punished for contempt, in failing to answer a call of court in supplementary proceedings. Mrs. Frank is the wife of a cigar-maker in East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, and a judgment for \$100 was got against her by David H. Siskels, receiver of the Harlem River Bank.

The order to appear was given by Senator Lexow to a young woman who signed her name in the proceedings as Mary E. Baker. She said that when she went to the house an attempt was made to close the door. She said she put her foot between the door and the jamb, and served the paper on Mrs. Frank. Solomon and Leah Frank swore in court yesterday that Mrs. Baker did not see their mother; that she had been an invalid for a long time, and when the process served called she was in bed in a rear room, and knew nothing about the call until they told her. Justice McCarthy was obliged to dismiss the charge.

Many prominent citizens and officials recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

NEW SOLUTION FOR EXCISE PROBLEM.

This Plan Is Approved by the Clerical and Political Reformers.

Endorsed by Thomas C. Platt, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Other Prominent Citizens.

Clause to Be Added to the Excise Bill Giving Restaurants "Privileges Enjoyed by Hotels."

WILL PUT AN END TO DRY SUNDAYS.

The Proposition of Mr. Grosse Meets with Marked Assent and May Become a Law Early in the Session of the Legislature.

Tax Collector Edward Grosse has made a proposition which will, it is said, solve the excise problem in a manner satisfactory to nearly all parties and give the public-at-large as impartial a Sunday as may be desired. The proposition, it is stated, has been endorsed by Thomas C. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Charles S. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Oswald Ottendorfer, Harsen Rhodes, Carl Schurz and the whole sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The plan is the addition of a clause to the Excise bill which Mr. Platt has been working out, to the effect that "all restaurants shall hereafter possess all the privileges enjoyed at present by hotels." The import of this is obvious. There can no longer be any dry Sundays, as long as there are places with tables and chairs and where meals may be served.

The sale of liquors or beer across the bar will, of course, be forbidden, except during two hours around noon time and two hours in the evening, in order, presumably, to afford families an opportunity to "rush the growler" for their meals.

The question as to what constitutes a restaurant and a meal is the only important qualification to what would otherwise be a most non-Rooseveltian Sunday. This limitation, it is understood, is fully defined in the proposed law, and is made liberal and broad enough to suit almost everybody.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is altogether delighted with Mr. Grosse's plan. It meets his views on the Sunday question to a nicety. Speaking to the Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, he said:

DR. PARKHURST ON BEER SALOONS.

"I have, absolutely, no objection to decently conducted beer saloons. I know that the Germans who frequent such places drink in moderation. But I shall never give my vote to the opening of gin mills on Sunday."

Dr. John Friedrich, president of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, said that that body had unqualifiedly endorsed Mr. Grosse's proposition. "It is to be foreseen," he said, "that gin-mill owners will oppose the passage of any bill that does not accord them the broadest liberty. Dr. Parkhurst said he feared that this opposition may prove a serious obstacle to the passage of the bill in question. But for my part, I believe that this very opposition will only serve to stimulate the rural legislators to vote for the bill. I am quite sure that it will eventually become a law."

Mr. Grosse himself was inclined to be taciturn on the subject of the proposition which he had submitted. "The conferences," he said, "which we have had with Lauterbach, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Excise Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, were informal and individual. But in every instance my proposition met with approval. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce was at first too deeply absorbed in the local option theory to pay much attention to anything else; but I am quite sure now that the local option business is a back number, and will never see the light of day again."

Although Mr. Grosse did not go into detail in reference to his last statement, it is presumed that the reason the Chamber of Commerce has dropped local option is because it was understood Mr. Platt was opposed to this plan, and when the man who has the Legislature in his pocket is opposed to anything, it is just as well to take a similar view.

TAXES IN PLACE OF LICENSES.

Another important feature of the new bill is said to be the abolition of the present system of licenses and the substitution of taxes in its stead. It is quite certain that the bill, when presented to the Legislature, will be very much like the law now in force in Ohio, only considerably remodelled to suit the conditions of New York.

I. M. Jacobs, secretary of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, says he broached the subject of Mr. Grosse's plan to the Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and this body has declared itself heart and soul in the project. Republican legislators from the rural districts have also been approached, and are said to have expressed their entire approbation of the proposed clause.

One remarkable feature of Mr. Grosse's "clause" is that it is so worded as to be able to serve as an appendix to almost any bill. And thus, even if Mr. Platt's bill should be rejected, the "clause" could be detached from it and sent into the statute books upon the back of some more fortunate bill.

A Big Thing on the Bowery.

The London and Liverpool Clothing Company has purchased the stock of Oscar Jerome & Co. of 922 Broadway, at 50 per cent less than cost, and will discontinue the business in connection with the "bowery."

THE DUCHESS IS NOT SICK.

The Report That Young Marlborough's Bride Is Ill with Typhoid Fever Proven a Canard.

Rome, Dec. 31.—Many inquiries were cabled here to-day regarding the condition of the Duchess of Marlborough, nee Vanderbilt, the anxiety regarding her having been caused by an alleged cable dispatch stating that she was very ill with typhoid fever in this city. The fact is that the Duchess is not ill with typhoid fever or any other disease. The Duke of Marlborough and his bride arrived here on December 22, and the Duchess has enjoyed the best of health while in this city.

The couple visited Rome for the purpose of seeing the antiquities and other sights of the city, and they have been doing so every day of their visit. To-day the weather was wet and windy, yet these conditions did not prevent the Duke and Duchess from going out, and they spent considerable time promenading. The Duke's private secretary was seen at 8 o'clock this evening at the Grand Hotel. He said that the Duchess was then dining. The Duke and Duchess will remain in Rome for ten days longer.

KILBURN FOR EXAMINER.

The Successor to Bank Examiner Preston Is a Lawyer and Banker from Franklin County.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Governor, it is said, has selected Frederick Douglas

EVIDENCE ON A HOTEL REGISTER.

That Is Where Edward Hallenbach Found His Murderous Motive.

A Letter Signed by William T. Robinson Had Led Him to the South Ferry House.

A Woman of His Household Involved, but Who the Man in Yorkville Prison Wont Say.

HIS VICTIM LIKELY TO RECOVER.

Mrs. Hallenbach's Name Is Mentioned, but the Man Her Husband Shot Says She Is Innocent of Any Wrongdoing. Regrets Grow with Hours in Jail.

The motive which prompted Edward Hallenbach to make two deliberate attempts on the life of William T. Robinson Monday morning is not definitely known. Hallenbach's suspicions were aroused some time ago by finding a letter giving details of the alleged misconduct of a female relative, and telling of the time and place of

sicians were standing around, and did not want their patient excited. Mrs. Hallenbach refuses to make any statement, although she is well aware of the stories in circulation. She called upon her husband early yesterday morning, and when she talked with him, his wife, Mrs. Chateaufort, and her husband, of No. 95 Second avenue, were present at the time. The sister seemed much more grief-stricken than the wife, and while she clutched the iron bars of his cell sobbed: "Oh, Ed! Ed! why did you do such a dreadful thing?"

He comforted her the best way he could, and then he spoke a few words to his wife. Arrangements were made for the engaging of counsel, and the party left. His wife went back again to the jail at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, talking with her a pillow. Her husband took it in silence. He called after her not on any account to speak to any one.

"If any one follows you," he called out after her retreating figure, "have them arrested." Twenty-four hours in a cell in the Yorkville Prison had produced a marked effect in his demeanor. After the shooting on Monday, and all that day and until the gates of the prison closed for the night, he reiterated that he was sorry his victim had not died and that he would shoot again at the first opportunity. He indicated by his manner that Robinson was the destroyer of his home, a scoundrel who should have no breathing spot upon the earth. He hinted over and over again at the depth of the motive that prompted him to his revenge. It was such, he said, that all men would say "well done" when his story was told.

He is in a different mood now. The little taste he has had of imprisonment has shown him how distasteful a long term would be. Now he is anxious to secure his liberty and is sorry that he attempted to kill Robinson. He spoke from behind the bars.

While the motive for killing that man Robinson is as strong as ever," he said, "I am sorry now that I acted as I did, and I am glad that he is not going to die in my cell here. I have had plenty of time to think over the whole affair. I realize the position I am in and the position in which he has placed himself and family."



Edward Hallenbach's Interview with His Wife at His Cell Door.

He had thought over his attempt to kill William T. Robinson and regretted it, but though told that rumor said his motive had its origin in a relation between his wife and Robinson would not explain his act. It was Edward Robinson who threw himself upon his brother's body, saving William's life. (Sketches by a Journal Staff Artist.)

Kilburn for the position of State Bank Examiner, to succeed Charles M. Preston, who has resigned to go into private business in New York City. Mr. Kilburn was born in Clinton County, in this State, in 1850. He removed to Franklin County with his parents in 1854 and has since resided there. At the age of fifteen years he began life for himself, meeting the expenses of his studies out of his own earnings, notwithstanding that his parents were in comfortable circumstances, and thus early to press forward to win success for himself in the world.

He was educated at Franklin Academy, Malone, after which he studied law for three years. He attended the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1874. Mr. Kilburn practiced law in Malone for twelve years, a part of the time with John J. Gilbert and John P. Badger, and afterward with Albert Hobbs. For six years of this period he was Treasurer of Franklin County.

He was recognized as a lawyer of sound discrimination, keen and active, and as a shrewd, far-seeing man he was proffered the vice-presidency and management of the People's National Bank of Malone, which position he accepted and has since occupied with signal ability. Under his counsel the bank has been greatly prosperous. Mr. Kilburn has long been active in the Republican politics of Franklin County, having held office as county clerk and county committee member for several years. He is a member of the State Committee of the National Association of Lawyers.

a clandestine meeting with Robinson. That place was the South Ferry Hotel, in this city, and it is known, also, that Hallenbach went to that place and looked over the register under the date mentioned in the letter. There he saw an entry. The names were different, but the handwriting corresponded with that in the letter, and his worst fears were realized. "I went to that hotel," he said, yesterday, "I compared the writing. That is all I have to say on that point. My mind was then made up."

Hallenbach confided in another person, and both did a lot of detective work. They found what they deemed was proof sufficient and then the half-crazed man planned to kill Robinson, just as David Hannigan planned to kill the betrayer of his sister, Lovett.

Robinson has made two statements of the affair one while on his way to the Roosevelt Hospital after the shooting, which, up to the present, has been kept secret. It was made to a friend, and was to the effect that he expected to be shot. He gave the name of the woman in the case, which the friend will not disclose. The second statement was made last night to his brother, Edward. "I have no doubt whatever," he said, "that Hallenbach thought I had been guilty of misconduct with his wife." "What truth was there in the story?" his brother asked. A pause of a few moments followed, and then the injured man said: "There was no ground whatever for his suspicion, as far as I am concerned she was innocent."

I still believe, however, that I was justified in the course I pursued.

"Robinson did something to me which is not in the power of man to forgive. What it is I still decline to say at this time. If, however, he makes a move, or attempts to tell a story, then I will tell all that I know and will confidently await the verdict."

"Candidly speaking, I do not think I could do the same thing again. I could not search for him again as I did yesterday morning. I hope he will recover, and if he does I have no fear about his appearing against me. He will never attempt that, for he knows full well why I shot him, why I tried to kill him." Hallenbach was informed by some of the many rumors flying around as to the motive for the crime, some of which connected his wife with the attempted murder. "It is true," he responded, "that Robinson was employed in the New York Dress shirt factory in Greene street, and it is also true that my wife was at one time employed there, but she has not done any work for the company in a number of years. As a matter of fact, the present members of the firm do not know her at all. The firm she worked for went out of existence some years ago, and the present firm succeeded. She has not worked in years." "Will you deny that your wife is in any way concerned in your attempt to kill Robinson?" he was asked. "I will not," Hallenbach replied, "because if I did that would lead to other questions, and eventually to the motive I had for the shooting. That is something I propose to keep locked up in my own breast for the present, at least. I have

NAVAL OFFICERS ALL EXCITED.

Chandler's Resolution Creates Consternation in Ordnance Circles.

A Thorough Investigation of Suspected Bureau Methods Will Follow.

Commander Folger Said to Have Been Interested in Several Firms Supplying Materials.

COMMODORE SAMPSON DENIES ALL.

Says He Was Never Connected with Any Companies Which Had Government Contracts, but the Patent Records Show Otherwise.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The one feature of interest in to-day's session of the Senate was the discussion of Senator Chandler's resolution calling for investigation of irregularities in the Navy Department.

An attempt was made by Senators Gorham and Hale to suppress discussion of the matter. It did not succeed. Senator Chandler stated that while he regretted the condition of affairs, he assumed the full responsibility for introducing the resolution. He added that the facts which had come to his knowledge demanded investigation and publicity in order that the Government might be protected in the future, which it plainly had not been in the past, in its contracts for armor and equipment of vessels.

Senator Chandler said that he did propose to divulge the facts upon which his resolution had been founded, but something of their character could be surmised from statements printed in a New York paper. Most of the Senators present had read the article giving in detail the basis for the resolution that Senator Chandler yesterday introduced and which will be read to the members of the Senate.

Several of the members of the Naval Committee were acquainted with the rumors afloat, but had not been in possession of the facts that were within the knowledge of Senator Chandler. The charges against Commander Folger were not unknown to the public, as they were matters of court record in New York, but the additional charges directed against Commodore Sampson, Folger's successor, Lieutenant Ackerman and the members of the Steel Board, all of whom will be called to testify under the Chandler resolution, had not been read until they appeared this morning.

Commander Folger was in Washington to-day, but could not be induced to testify. He is said to be greatly exercised over prospect of an investigation as a th investor in patents for armor plate equipment used in the navy, and for which the Government has paid large sums of money upon his recommendation as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He is said to see Senator Chandler to-day.

HE HAD TWO SALARIES.

Commander Folger, if statements naval officers are to be believed, had had no opportunity for years past to fill his official position to increase his private income. In November last, in a suit in New York, in which James R. Davies sued the Harvey Steel Company, of Newark, the fact was disclosed that, while acting as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Commander Folger was drawing a salary from the Harvey Steel Company and was also a stockholder in that corporation, whose armor plates he was insisting should be used upon all American armored vessels.

The Court Journal and Official District Court Record of the City of New York, published on November 27, 1895, gives the following paragraph, which gives in concise language the disclosure of Folger's connection with the Harvey Steel Company, as brought out by his own testimony in a New York court:

"Lawyer Charles A. Hess scored a great victory last week in the trial of the case of Davies against the Harvey Steel Company, of Newark, in which he represented the plaintiff, James R. Davies, one of the best known Republican politicians in this city. The case was tried before Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn, and resulted in a verdict for the full amount claimed—\$10,000 and costs. We congratulate Mr. Hess and also 'Uncle Jim,' as he is known to almost every one in New York, Brooklyn and Washington. As a result of the evidence adduced at this trial, a naval commander named Folger is very likely to be cashiered from the service, as he has already been ordered home for court-martial. It was proved that while drawing his salary as a naval officer he was actually in pay of the Harvey Steel Company, his official post as Chief of the Ordnance Department contracts to be cut armor with the Har

Continued on second page.